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<i>Cerenopus sulcipennis.</i>	<i>Criocephalus</i> sp.
<i>Hypophlœus parallelus.</i>	<i>Sphenotheca suturalis.</i>
<i>Sitophagus planus.</i>	<i>Tylosis sellatus.</i>
<i>Notoxus</i> , two species.	<i>Elaphidion procerum.</i>
<i>Pentaria trifasciata.</i>	tenue.
<i>Meloe sublævis.</i>	<i>Clytus sagittatus.</i>
<i>Megetra cancellata.</i>	<i>Æthecerus Wilsoni</i> Chevr.
<i>Epicauta maculata</i>	<i>Arhopalus Wils.</i> Horn.
sericans.	<i>Clytus cinctus</i> Chevr.
ferruginea.	<i>Ædilis spectabilis.</i>
<i>Lytta biguttata.</i>	<i>Tetraopes basalis.</i>
puberula.	<i>Oncideres</i> sp.
<i>Tetraonyx fulva.</i>	<i>Chrysomela dislocata.</i>
<i>Nemognatha immaculata.</i>	<i>Chrysomelide</i> not determined.
<i>Tanymecus lautus.</i>	<i>Hippodamia convergens.</i>
<i>Prionus californicus.</i>	

Revision of the DASYTINI of the United States.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M. D.

Having recently had occasion to examine all the species of *Dasytini* in my collection, I have detected among specimens received since the publication of my previous memoir, in 1852, several undescribed species. In order to fix more definitely the characters, not only of the new species, but of those previously described, I have prepared a sketch of the genera and analytical tables of the species before me.

Much of the Pacific district yet remains unvisited by collectors, and a large increase in the number of representatives of this tribe may be expected from future explorations.

In all the genera found in our territory, as far as known to me, the terminal spurs of the anterior tibiæ are very small. They may be tabulated as follows:

- A. First joint of tarsi not shorter than the second;
(claws of tarsi equal in length, second and third joints of tarsi not dilated, and last joint of palpi not securiform in any of our genera):
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Anterior tibiæ with an external row of spines..... | <i>Pristoscelis.</i> |
| Anterior tibiæ without spines: | |
| Membranous appendages equal, nearly as long as the claws; in great part connate..... | <i>Listrus.</i> |
| Appendages connate; one long, the other shorter | <i>Dolichosoma.</i> |
| One appendage long, connate, the other dentiform..... | <i>Allonyx.</i> |
| Both appendages short, connate, usually dentiform..... | <i>Dasytes.</i> |
| Membranous appendages long, equal, free to the base..... | <i>Eschatocrepis.</i> |
| B. First joint of tarsi shorter than the second..... | <i>Melyris.</i> |

On comparing this table with those of European genera, as given by DuVal* and Kiesenwetter,† it will be seen that the characters here ascribed to *Listrus* correspond with those of *Lobonyx*, and those of *Eschatocrepis* with those of *Haplocnemis*. The differences will be mentioned under the respective genera.

* Genera des Coleopt. d'Europe. iii., 190.

† Insecten Deutschlands, iv., 624.

PRISTOSCELIS Lec.

Under this name I have grouped the species of North America, in which the anterior tibiæ are furnished with a distinct series of spines on the outer margin. Important differences in pubescence and form exist among the species, which have, so far as they were known to him, been distributed by Motschulsky into genera, which he has named *Byturossomus* (Group I.), *Trichochrous* (Group II.), and *Emmenotarsus* (Group III.) In order to avoid a change of gender in the specific names of the species thus far described, I have arbitrarily made the generic name masculine, instead of feminine, as required by a strict adherence to classical construction.

The following table expresses the relations between the species before me :

- I. Prothorax twice as wide as the head, pubescence prostrate, with a few intermixed longer erect hairs..... 1. *fuscus*.
- Prothorax scarcely one-half wider than the head :
- II. Pubescence prostrate without intermixed erect hairs :
 Legs entirely black :
 Sides of thorax broadly rounded :
 Pubescence fine..... 2. *ater*.
 Pubescence dense..... 3. *oregonensis*.
 Sides of thorax strongly rounded 4. *laticollis*.
 Legs brown or testaceous :
 Thorax quadrate, sides feebly rounded : antennæ black ;
 Pubescence fine, femora darker..... 5. *fulvitarsis*.
 Pubescence coarse, femora and tibiæ uniform in color..... 6. *atricornis*.
 Thorax narrowed in front, not transverse ; legs rufous :
 Elytra nearly uniform in color..... 7. *convergens*.
 Elytra broadly margined with rufous..... 8. *umbratus*.
 Thorax transverse, narrowed in front..... 9. *antennatus*.
 Thorax transverse, sides strongly rounded ;
 Elytra coarsely punctured..... 10. *brevicornis*.
 Elytra finely punctured..... 11. *erythropus*.
- III. Pubescence intermixed with erect hairs :
 a. Sides of thorax not distinctly serrate :
 Body above densely clothed with coarse brown hair :
 Pubescence short, antennæ and feet black..... 12. *brevipilosus*.
 Pubescence long, antennæ and feet rufous..... 13. *hirtellus*.
 Pubescence long, antennæ and feet black..... 14. *sordidus*.
 Body above with fine gray pubescence :
 Antennæ and legs black, body black :
 Thorax narrowed in front, sides feebly rounded... 15. *suturalis*.
 Thorax not narrowed in front :
 Sides feebly rounded, and
 distinctly sinuate behind..... 16. *quadricollis*.
 not sinuate behind, hind angles distinct... 17. *tejonicus*.
 Sides moderately rounded, hind angles indistinct :
 Head moderate :
 Elytra moderately punctured.
 Legs black..... { 18. *conformis*.
 Tibiæ and tarsi pale { 19. *squalidus*.
 Elytra very coarsely punctured :
 Thorax transverse 20. *cruralis*.
 Thorax not wider than long..... 21. *ænescens*.
 Thorax not wider than long..... 22. *punctipennis*.
 Head very large, not narrower than the
 thorax 23. *grandiceps*.

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- Legs rufous or testaceous, body black :
 Thorax finely sparsely punctured.. 24. *pedalis*.
 Thorax coarsely sparsely punctured..... 25. *texanus*.
 Black, elytra and legs rufous..... 26. *rufipennis*.
 b. Sides of thorax distinctly serrate :
 Entirely black, elytra densely punctured..... 27. *serrulatus*.
 Black, elytra and legs rufous..... 28. *serricollis*.

Group I. *BYTUROSOMUS* Motsch.

But one species of this group is known to me. It is of oblong oval form, rather more robust than the other species; the prothorax is twice as wide as the head, and in the male is wider than the elytra; it is wider than long, broadly rounded on the sides, and obliquely subsinuate each side at the base; the angles are all rounded. The pubescence of the thorax is less dense than that of the elytra; a few longer suberect hairs are intermixed with the prostrate ones. The front tibiæ are longer than usual, slender and slightly curved in the male, and the row of small spines on the outer side is very distinct. The appendages of the claws are broad, and connate with the claw; the outer one is free for a very short distance.

1. *P. fuscus*. *Dasytes fuscus* Lec. Pr. Ac. N. Sc., vi., 169. *Byturosomus griseus* Motsch. Bull. Mosc. 1859, ii., 395. *B. rufipes* Motsch. *ibid*.

Vallecitas, San Diego County, California; May. The differences between the sexes are so great that unless found together they might be readily considered distinct species; in the male the thorax is wider than the elytra, and much less densely pubescent; the elytra are gradually narrowed from the base; the abdomen is composed of six ventral segments, and the front tibiæ are elongated, and curved inwards: in the female the body is not attenuated behind, the thorax is as wide as the elytra, gradually narrowed in front, and densely pubescent; the abdomen has but five ventral segments, and the anterior tibiæ are not curved. In both sexes the fourth joint of the antennæ is narrower than the fifth, though somewhat triangular.

Col. Motschulsky has by some accident interchanged the names of *D. fuscus* and *D. griseus* Lec. Of the latter I had but a single specimen, and was therefore unable to furnish him with a type; *D. fuscus*, on the contrary, was collected by me in large numbers, and has been freely distributed.

Group II. *TRICHOCHROUS* Motsch.

In this group the body is elongate, or elongate oval, the thorax not more than one-half wider than the head; the pubescence is prostrate without any intermixed hairs, though in some species (*antennatus*, *brevicornis*, &c.) clothed with long and coarse pubescence, the hairs lie less closely on the surface than in the others. The characters given in the synoptic table will enable the species to be recognized without difficulty.

2. *P. ater*. *Pristoscelis atrus* Bland. Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., iii., 253.

Abundant near San Francisco. This species differs from *P. laticollis* by the larger size, by the thorax being more distinctly transverse, with the sides less rounded, and the posterior angles more distinct, although obtuse; the sides of the thorax, as in the next two, are fringed.

3. *P. oregonensis*, elongatus, piceo-æneus, dense cinereo-pubescent, thorace longitudine sesqui latiore, lateribus fimbriatis late rotundatis, apice late emarginata, basi late rotundata, angulis anticis subacutis, posticis obtusis haud rotundatis, disco subtiliter sat dense punctato; elytris modice convexis, confertim subtiliter punctatis; subtus nigricans, antennis palpisque nigris, tibiis tarsisque picescentibus. Long. 3.5—4 mm.

Oregon, and at Fort Crook, California, Dr. G. H. Horn. This species is 1866.]

related to *P. ater*, but differs by the form of the thorax, and by the pubescence being more dense, and less fine; from *P. laticollis* it differs by the thorax being much less rounded on the sides, more emarginate at the apex, causing the anterior angles to be quite distinct, and the hind ones less obtuse.

4. *P. laticollis*. *Dasytes laticollis* Mann. Bull. Mosc., 1843, 247.

California, near San Francisco. I am indebted to Col. Motschulsky for a type of this species; other specimens were found by Mr. G. Davidson at Cape Keyes. The thorax is wider than long, much rounded on the sides, equally narrowed at base and apex, with the hind angles indistinct.

5. *P. fulvitaris* Bland, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., iii., 254.

Middle California, Mr. Ulke. A slender species, still smaller than the preceding, with the thorax scarcely wider than long, fringed with long hairs on the sides, which are broadly rounded, and with the hind angles distinct, obtuse. The antennæ are black, and the legs testaceous, with the thighs somewhat darker. In the male the sixth ventral segment is visible; the fifth joint of the antennæ in both sexes is wider than the sixth, and the fourth joint is triangular, rather broader than long.

6. *P. atricornis*, elongatus, nigro-æneus, pube cinerea minus subtili dense vestitus, capite subtiliter haud dense punctato; thorace capite paulo latiore, convexo modice punctato, latitudine longiore, antrorsum subangustato, lateribus paulo rotundatis pilis longioribus fimbriatis, basi rotundata, angulis posticis rotundatis; elytris thorace vix latioribus, convexis, sat dense punctatis, transversim subrugosis, margine laterali pilis longioribus fimbriato; antennis nigris, pedibus rufo-testaceis. Long. 4 mm.

Fort Whipple, Arizona, Dr. E. Coues, U. S. A. The antennæ are as long as the head and thorax; the third joint is slender, and longer than the fourth, which is somewhat triangular; the fifth is not wider than the sixth; the eleventh is one-half longer than the tenth, oval and subacute at tip. This species in color resembles *P. fulvitaris*, but is much larger, with the thorax slightly narrowed in front, and the legs of a uniform bright reddish-yellow. The anterior tibiæ on the outer margin are armed with 5-7 small spines.

7. *P. convergens*, elongatus æneo-fuscus, nigricans, pube subhelva minus subtili dense vestita, capite parce punctulato; thorace capite paulo latiore, convexo modice punctato, latitudine longiore, antrorsum sensim angustato, lateribus paulo rotundatis, basi cum angulis posticis rotundata; elytris thorace vix latioribus, convexis sat dense punctatis et transversim rugosis, humeris, indeterminate rufescentibus; ore, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis. Long. 4 mm.

One specimen from Fort Whipple, Arizona, Dr. Coues. This species closely resembles the preceding in size, form and sculpture, but the pubescence is yellowish, and the antennæ and oral organs are not black but reddish-yellow. The color is brownish-black, with a faint metallic tinge, and the humeri are distinctly reddish-brown. The antennæ are but little longer than the head, the third joint is slender, not longer than the fourth, which is triangular and nearly equal to the fifth, which is not wider than the sixth; the tenth, as usual, is oval, acute, and longer than the preceding.

8. *P. umbratus*, elongatus, fusco-æneus, sat dense minus subtiliter cinereo-pubescent, pilis vix longioribus concoloribus intermixtis, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, antrorsum sensim angustato, lateribus parum, basi magis rotundatis, apice haud emarginata, angulis obtusis, parce subtiliter punctato; elytris ferrugineis sutura late infuscata, sat dense punctatis; abdominis apice pedibusque late ferrugineis, antennis palpisque piceis, vel nigris. Long. 2.5 mm.

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Mas segmento ventrali sexto prominulo, profunde foveato.

Two males, Fort Crook, California, Dr. G. H. Horn. It resembles in form *P. convergens*, but that species is much larger and uniformly pubescent, whereas in the present species the coarse pubescence on the elytra is intermixed with somewhat longer suberect hairs of the same color; the long erect hairs observed on the head and thorax of the species of the next division are wanting, and I have therefore regarded it as properly placed next to *P. convergens*.

9. *P. antennatus*. *Trichochrous ant.* Motsch. Bull. Mosc. 1859, ii. 394.

Dasytes griseus Lec., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil., vi. 169.

One specimen found by me at San Diego, Cal.; others from the plains near the Rocky Mountains were given me by Mr. Ulke. This species is easily recognized by the thorax being broader than long, gradually but strongly narrowed in front, with the sides feebly rounded, and the hind angles obtusely rounded; the elytra are coarsely punctured, and clothed with long brownish pubescence; the antennæ are piceous, somewhat paler at base; the fifth joint is obviously wider than the sixth in the female, and the feet are ferruginous; The last ventral segment of the male is longitudinally broadly impressed, a character I have not observed in any other species of the present group.

10. *P. brevicornis*. *Dasytes br.* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil., vi. 169.

San Diego and Middle California. The pubescence is coarse, and the sides fringed with very long hairs; the thorax is broader than long, equally narrowed at base and apex, with the sides much rounded; the elytra are coarsely and more densely punctured than in the preceding; the antennæ are piceous, sometimes nearly testaceous at base; the third joint is scarcely narrower than the fourth.

11. *P. erythropus*. *Dasytes erythropus* Lec., Pr. Acad. Nat. Sc., vi. 170.

Texas. The pubescence is coarse and dense, and the sides of the thorax somewhat serrate; the spines of the anterior tibiæ are small, and not very distinct, so that this species might readily be referred to *Listrus*. Its natural affinity seems to be, however, with the preceding, from which it differs by the narrower form, by the thorax being more strongly rounded on the sides, with the base not at all wider than the apex, and by the much less coarse punctuation of the elytra.

Group III. *EMMENOTARSUS* Motsch.

The species of this group resemble in form those of the preceding, but differ in having long, erect, black hairs intermingled with the finer prostrate pubescence; in *brevipilosus*, however, the erect hairs are gray, and but little longer than the pubescence, so that without careful examination they might be overlooked. The row of spines on the outer margin of the anterior tibiæ is more conspicuous than in most of the species of the preceding group. The sixth ventral segment of the males is visible and concave beneath.

12. *P. brevipilosus*, *elongatus convexus*, *fusco-niger*, *ænescens*, *pube sordida breviuscula dense vestitus*, *capite thoraceque parce punctulatis pilis longis erectis intermixtis*, *hoc latitudine brevior antrosum haud angustato base valde, lateribus late rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis parum distinctis*; *elytris thorace haud latioribus sat dense punctatis, pilis erectis brevibus intermixtis vix conspicuis, margine laterali pilis longioribus fimbriato*. Long. 4 mm.

Middle California. A species of more cylindrical form than usual, and easily known by the intermixed hairs of the elytra being of the same color as the pubescence, and scarcely longer than it.

13. *P. hirtellus*, *modice elongatus*, *fusco-æneus*, *pube sordida longa densissime vestitus*, *pilisque elongatis erectis intermixtis*. *Capite thoraceque punctulatis, hoc latitudine brevior, antrosum sensim angustato, basi valde*, 1866.]

lateribus late rotundatis, angulis posticis rotundatis haud distinctis; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, sat dense punctatis; antennis palpis pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. 4 mm.

Cape San Lucas, Lower California, collected by Mr. Xantus. In the male the head is but little narrower than the thorax, the antennæ are longer than the head and thorax, strongly serrate, with the third joint triangular, not narrower than the fourth or fifth; in the female the thorax is about one-half wider than the head, the antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax, moderately serrate, with the third joint narrow, and the fourth triangular, but not as wide as the fifth. The intermixed erect hairs are of the same color as the pubescence, but much longer.

14. *P. sordidus*. *Dasytes sordidus* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 169.

San Diego, California. The pubescence is as coarse as in the preceding, and the intermixed hairs as long, but the thorax is considerably rounded on the sides, and not narrowed anteriorly; and the antennæ palpi and legs are black.

15. *P. suturalis*. *Dasytes sut.* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 169.

San Diego, California. The pubescence is cinereous, and fine, more dense at the suture, sides and tip of the elytra, which are more finely and densely punctulated than in the allied species; the thorax is narrowed from the base to the tip, the sides very feebly rounded and slightly serrate, the base broadly rounded, and the hind angles well marked, and somewhat obtuse. The elytra in the male are not wider than the thorax at base, and gradually narrowed behind. The third joint of the antennæ is scarcely triangular, the fourth is slightly dilated, but not so wide as the fifth. The female only differs from the male by the elytra not being narrowed from the base, and by the antennæ being a little shorter.

16. *P. quadricollis*. *Dasytes quadr.* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., 1859, 75.

Fort Tejon, Cal., Mr. Xantus. Easily recognized by the thorax being quadrate, with the sides scarcely rounded, subsinuate behind, with the posterior angles rectangular, not rounded; the base is broadly rounded, as in the preceding species.

17. *P. tejonicus*, *elongatus*, *niger*, *ænescens*, *pube longiuscula minus subtili sat dense vestitus*, *pilis longis nigris erectis intermixtis*, *capite thorace parce punctulato, hoc latitudine breviori, subquadrato antrorsum haud angustato, lateribus late rotundatis, basi rotundata, angulis posticis obtusis haud rotundatis; elytris thorace latioribus, sat dense punctatis, pedibus sæpe nigro-piceis*. Long. 2.5—4 mm.

Fort Tejon, California, Mr. Xantus. The pubescence is coarser than in the neighboring species, but less so than in *P. sordidus*. It differs from *P. quadricollis* by the sides of the thorax not being sinuate behind, and from *P. conformis*, &c., by the more distinct hind angles and less rounded sides. The feet in several of the specimens before me are dark brownish.

18. *P. conformis*. *Dasytes conf.* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc., vi. 169.

San Diego. The pubescence is gray, and not very fine, and in some specimens is denser at the suture and sides of the elytra, as in *P. suturalis*. The sides of the thorax are strongly rounded, and the hind angles indistinct; the elytra are not wider than the thorax and the punctures are finer than in *P. ænescens*, and about as in *quadricollis* and *tejonicus*.

19. *P. squalidus*. *Dasytes sq.* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 169.

Differs from the types of *P. conformis* only by the gray pubescence being more dense, and the sides of the thorax a little less rounded, and by the smaller size.

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20. *P. cruralis*, elongatus fusco-æneus, pube minus subtili cinerea vestitus, pilis brevibus concoloribus intermixtis, capite thoraceque sat dense subtilius punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior lateribus et angulis fortiter rotundatis, basi late rotundata; elytris subtilius punctatis; antennis palpis femoribusque nigris, tibiis tarsisque flavo-testaceis. Long. 2.5 mm.

Two specimens, Oregon, Dr. G. H. Horn; the sixth ventral segment is visible in each, and is not impressed. This species is very similar to *P. squallidus*, but the erect hairs are much shorter, and of the same color as the pubescence, and the tibiae and tarsi are pale.

21. *P. aenescens*. *Dasytes* æn. Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc., vi. 170.

San Diego and the Islands off Santa Barbara. The pubescence is very fine, and the intermixed black hairs numerous; the thorax is a little wider than long, more rounded on the sides than in the preceding, but with the hind angles somewhat distinct; the elytra are a little wider than the thorax, and much more coarsely punctured than in the allied species.

22. *P. punctipennis*, elongatus, niger nitidus subænescens, pube cinerea subtili vestitus, (pilis nigris erectis intermixtis?) capite thoraceque parce punctulatis, hoc latitudine vix brevior, lateribus rotundatis, basi rotundata, angulis posticis obtusis parum distinctis; elytris thorace vix latioribus parcius profunde punctatis. Long. 2.25 mm.

Santa Catalina Island, California; five specimens in bad condition. Much smaller than *P. aenescens*, with the thorax less transverse, and the sides gradually converging, and less rounded before the middle.

The erect hairs are nearly all rubbed off in the specimens before me, but I think that the species belongs to the present group.

23. *P. grandiceps*, elongatus, æneo-niger, pube subtili cinerea minus dense vestitus, pilis nigris erectis intermixtis, capite magno, antice depresso lævi, inter oculos convexo parce punctulato, pone oculos punctato; thorace capite paulo angustiore, latitudine sesqui brevior, apice truncato, basi late rotundata, lateribus modice rotundatis, angulis posticis obtusis indistinctis; elytris thorace vix latioribus, sat dense profunde punctatis. Long. 5 mm.

Middle California; one specimen given me by Mr. Ulke. As usual, the under surface is densely clothed with cinereous hair; the large size of the head enables this species to be recognized at first sight.

24. *P. pedalis*, elongatus, nigro-æneus, pube subtili cinerea sparse vestitus, pilis nigris erectis intermixtis; capite thoraceque parce punctulatis, hoc latitudine brevior, lateribus rotundatis, basi late rotundata, angulis posticis obtusis fere indistinctis; elytris thorace haud latioribus, fortiter punctatis et transversim subrugosis; antennarum articulis 2—4 piceis, pedibus ferrugineis vel piceis. Long. 3.5—4 mm.

Santa Catalina Island, California. This species has the usual form, the thorax being more than one-third wider than the head, and resembles in appearance *P. Tejonicus*; it is distinguished by the red or brown feet, and the more strongly rounded sides of the thorax. In the specimens with dark feet the tibiae and tarsi are paler than the femora, which are sometimes nearly black; such specimens may be distinguished from *P. confinis* by the finer cinereous pubescence and the more strongly punctured elytra, and from *P. aenescens* by the thorax being as wide as the elytra.

25. *P. texanus*, elongatus, nigro-æneus, pube cinerea elongata minus subtili laxè vestitus, pilis longis nigris erectis intermixtis, capite thoraceque minus subtiliter punctatis, hoc latitudine brevior, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, basi late rotundata, medio subemarginata, angulis posticis obtusis rotundatis; elytris fortiter punctatis, antennis piceis, articulis 2—4 pallidioribus, pedibus ferrugineis. Long. 3.5 mm.

Two specimens, Texas. Differs from all the preceding species of this group 1866.]

by the stronger punctuation of the head and thorax. The form is about the same as that of the preceding; the antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax, with the third joint slender, and the fourth not as wide as the fifth.

26. *P. rufipennis*. *Dasytes ruf.* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., 1858, 71.

Arizona, Mr. Schott, one specimen. Much larger (6 mm.) than any of the preceding, and remarkably different, by the elytra being rufous, and as finely punctured as in *P. suturalis*. The thorax is equably, tolerably strongly punctured, very little narrower than the elytra, wider than long, much rounded on the sides, broadly rounded at base, with the hind angles obtuse, rounded and not distinct. The scutellum and a small portion of the suture are black. The erect hairs and pubescence are in great part wanting, but enough remains to show that both are cinereous. The feet are rufous, and the anterior tibiæ are armed with a very distinct row of spines on the outer side. The antennæ are wanting in the unique specimen before me.

27. *P. serricollis*, niger nitidus, pube pallida parca elongata vestitus, pilis erectis nigris pallidisque intermixtis, capite modice punctato, thorace rotundato, convexo, fortiter, medio parce punctato, lateribus denticulatis, basi latius rotundata; elytris thorace haud latioribus fortiter sat dense punctatis, rufo-testaceis; antennis nigro-piceis pedibus rufis. Long. 5.5 mm.

Two males, New Mexico and Colorado. The sixth ventral segment is not excavated. Of the same size as *P. rufipennis*, but quite distinct by the form of the thorax, which is but little wider than its length, very much rounded at the sides and apex, and more broadly rounded at the base, with the hind angles not very distinct. The sides are strongly serrate, especially in front of the middle. The black hairs are long on the thorax, but on the elytra the pubescence is intermixed with pale erect hairs, only a few black ones being seen.

27. *P. serrulatus*, nigro-virescens subnitidus, pube brevi albida minus dense vestitus, pilis erectis nigris intermixtis, capite thoraceque modice punctatis, hoc latitudine paulo brevior, antrorsum angustato, apice rotundato, basi late rotundata, angulis posticis haud distinctis, lateribus serrulatis late rotundatis; elytris sat dense punctatis, transversim subrugosis; antennis nigro-piceis, ad thoracis medium extensis, extrorsum incrassatis, femoribus piceis, tibiis tarsisque testaceis. Long. 4 mm.

Arizona, Dr. Irwin, U. S. A. The joints of the antennæ 4—10 are gradually wider and obtusely rounded at tip. The spines on the outer margin of the anterior tibiæ are distinct, but less prominent than in the preceding species.

LISTRUS Motsch.

The chief difference between this genus and the preceding is to be found in the anterior tibiæ, which have not any spines on the outer margin. The appendages of the claws are broad, as long as the claws themselves and connate with them almost to the tip; in this as well as in the form of the palpi and antennæ it agrees with *Pristoscelis*; the thorax is scarcely one-half wider than the head, and is always serrate and fimbriate at the sides; the pubescence is uniform in texture, without any intermixed erect hairs.

The characters correspond with those ascribed to the European genus *Lobonyx*, in the works of DuVal and Kiesenwetter, except that the antennæ are distinctly serrate, with the eleventh joint oval and not constricted at the middle.

The sexual characters are not observed in the anterior tarsi as in *Lobonyx*, but in the fifth and sixth ventral segments, which are more or less foveate or excavated in the male.

The species in my collection may be separated as follows :

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Elytra with denuded spots or bands :

Feet black :

Thorax wider than long, narrowed in front :

Elytra with denuded fasciæ..... 1. *Motschulskii*.

Elytra with denuded spots..... 2. *interruptus*.

Thorax not wider than long :

Pubescence long :

Bands of elytra angulated..... 3. *canescens*.

Bands of elytra transverse..... 4. *difficilis*.

Pubescence very short, denuded spots

indistinct..... 5. *rotundicollis*.

Feet testaceous..... 6. *luteipes*.

Elytra uniformly pubescent, without denuded spots :

Feet black; thorax not transverse :

Pubescence fine and short..... 7. *obscurus*.

Pubescence long and dense..... 8. *senilis*.

1. *L. Motschulskii*, elongatus, æneo-niger, pilis pallidis longis sericeis irregulariter vestitus, maculis denudatis variegatus, thorace latitudine brevior, antrosum angustato, apice truncato, lateribus valde rotundatis serratis, basi fortiter rotundata; elytris thorace vix latioribus fortiter punctatis, transversim subrugosis, fasciis curvatis denudatis ornatis; antennis pedibusque nigris. Long. 4 mm.

Dasytes canescens† Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 170.

Middle California, abundant; Oregon. I take pleasure in naming this species after Col. Motschulsky, who has mentioned, Bull. Mosc. 1859, 391, the error I committed in referring it to the species described by Mannerheim. It differs by the more robust form, larger size, more transverse thorax and more densely punctured elytra.

In the male the sixth ventral segment is prominent, but not excavated, the fifth is not excavated. In the female the sixth ventral segment is not visible.

2. *L. interruptus*, elongatus æneo-niger, pilis pallidis longis sericeis irregulariter vestitus, thorace latitudine paulo brevior, antrosum angustato, apice truncato, lateribus valde rotundatis serratis, basi fortiter rotundata; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, fortiter punctatis, transversim subrugosis, fasciis denudatis interruptis ornatis; antennis pedibusque nigris, illis articulo 2do piceo. Long. 3.75 mm.

One pair, Nebraska, Mr. Ulke; one specimen, Santa Cruz Island, California, Mr. C. M. Bache. I should hesitate to consider this as distinct from the preceding, but for the sexual characters. The fifth ventral segment of the male is broadly emarginate, clothed behind with velvety black hairs, and the sixth segment is prominent and concave.

The only differences I can find between this and *L. Motschulskii* are: the thorax is a little more convex and less transverse, the elytra comparatively a little wider, and the denuded fasciæ are interrupted so as to form spots; and the second joint of the antennæ is piceous.

3. *L. canescens* *Motsch.*, Bull. Mosc. 1859, ii. 391. *Dasytes can.* Mann., Bull. Mosc. 1843, 247.

Middle California; for authentic types of this species I am indebted to Col. Motschulsky. The thorax is nearly round, serrate on the sides, the denuded bands of the elytra are not interrupted into spots, and the antennæ are entirely black. The fifth ventral segment of the male is deeply excavated, emarginate and clothed behind with black velvety hair, the sixth segment is prominent and concave. The antennæ are described by Mannerheim as rufotestaceous at base, but they are entirely black in the specimens sent by Col. Motschulsky.

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4. *L. difficilis*. *Dasytes diff.* Lec., Pr. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 170.

San Jose, California. This species is narrower than *L. Motschulskii* or interrupted, and of the same form as the preceding, from which it differs by the band behind the middle of the elytra being broad and scarcely angulated. The sixth ventral segment is visible in both sexes, but in the male the fifth is marked with a deep rounded medial fovea.

5. *L. rotundicollis*. *Dasytes rot.* Lec., Pr. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 170.

San Jose, California. Differs from all the preceding by the pubescence being much shorter and less unequally distributed, so that the spots on the elytra become obsolete. The thorax is scarcely wider than long, narrowed in front, moderately rounded and serrate on the sides, broadly rounded at the base; the elytra are slightly wider than the thorax, and somewhat more coarsely punctured than in the foregoing species. The sixth ventral segment is visible in both sexes, but in the male the fifth segment is excavated nearly to the base, and the excavation is fringed with black velvety hairs, and the sixth segment is depressed in the middle.

6. *L. luteipes*. *Dasytes lut.* Lec., Pr. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 170.

Southern portion of California; San Diego, Fort Tejon. The feet and antennæ are ferruginous, the outer joints of the former are fuscous. The thorax is as long as its width, moderately rounded at the sides, which are serrate as usual; the elytra are a little wider than the thorax, strongly punctured, with the spots near the base smaller, and the transverse bands wider than in the other species; the pubescence is long and coarse. I observe no sexual character in the four specimens in my collection.

7. *L. obscurellus*. *Dasytes obsc.* Lec., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 170.

One specimen, San Diego; a strongly punctured species, very short hoary pubescence; the thorax is rounded, convex and finely serrate at the sides; the elytra are wider than the thorax and more convex than usual. The description of *L. punctatus* *Motsch.*, l. cit. 390, agrees with my specimen, except that the antennæ and feet are entirely black; while in the description cited the second and fourth joints of the antennæ, the tip of the tibiæ, and the tarsi are stated to be "plus minusve testaceo-piceis."

8. *L. senilis*. *Dasytes senilis* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., vi. 170.

Kansas, New Mexico, Texas. The sixth ventral segment is visible in both sexes; the fifth in the male is feebly truncate, with a narrow fringe of velvety black hair behind at the middle.

DOLICHOSOMA Stephens.

I refer to this genus two species in which one claw is furnished with a connate appendage as long as itself, and free only at the tips, and the other with a short appendage, rounded at tip, leaving the outer half of the claw free. The second species shows a character not observed in any *Pristoscelis* or *Listrus*; the thorax each side about half way between the middle and the lateral margin is marked with a distinct longitudinal line.

1. *D. foveicollis*. *Dasytes foveicollis* Kirby, Fauna Bor. Am. iv. 243.

Nebraska, near the Rocky Mountains, and northwards. A slender, dark blue species of large size, having the third joint of the antennæ triangular, and nearly as large as the fourth, which is equal to the fifth. The pubescence is very fine, cinereous and sparse, intermixed with erect black hairs. The sixth ventral segment is prominent in both sexes; the fifth is broadly emarginate at tip, and excavated in the male, the excavation being bounded by an elevated ridge each side.

2. *D. nigricornis*. *Pristoscelis nigr.* Bland, Pr. Ent. Soc. Phila.

Kansas and Nebraska, Mr. Ulke. A small species of blackish bronze color,

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clothed with prostrate cinereous hair; the thorax is more than one-half wider than long, and considerably rounded at the sides, which are distinctly serrate; the antennæ are black, with the third and fourth joints triangular, but a little narrower than the fifth. The thighs are piceous, the tibiæ and tarsi paler. I should have referred this species to *Listrus*, but for the fact that the appendage of the outer claws is as long as the claw itself, and entirely connate, while that of the inner claw is about two-thirds as long, obtusely rounded at tip, leaving the tip of the claw free.

ALLONYX Lec.

This genus agrees in character with *Dolichosoma*, except that the outer claw is slender, with a feeble dentiform dilatation at base: the inner claw is furnished with a broad obtusely rounded appendage connate almost to the point of the claw* in the first species, and entirely masking the point in the second. The mandibles are acute at tip. The antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax, feebly serrate, with the third and fourth joints nearly cylindrical, and narrower than the fifth. The thorax is marked with a deeply impressed transverse line near the base, which bends forward each side, and extends to the apex, forming thus a longitudinal furrow, about one-third distance from the lateral margin. The sixth ventral segment is prominent and impressed in both of the specimens before me.

1. *A. sculptilis* Lec., Class. Col. North America, 193. *Dasytes sculptilis* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philada., 1859, 75.

One specimen. Fort Tejon, California; Mr. Xântus. The pubescence is very fine and sparse; the thorax transverse, not narrowed in front, sides rounded in front, sinuate behind, with the hind angles rectangular and prominent. The elytra are nearly parallel on the sides, and the tip is broadly rufo-testaceous; the antennæ, palpi and legs are rufo-testaceous, the hind femora blackish at tip; the palpi are also blackish at tip; the inner claw is free at tip. Somewhat resembles a small *Trogosita* in appearance.

2. *A. plumbeus*, elongatus, plumbeo-niger, opacus, pube cinerea longa depressa dense vestitus, capite plano punctulato, sulculo supraoculari brevi insculpto; thorace capite paulo latiore, latitudine vix brevior, a basi antrorsum subangustato, apice truncato, lateribus subsinuatis, basi medio truncata, utrinque oblique sinuata, angulis posticis rectis, alutaceo et punctulato, linea profunda utrinque versus latera insculpto; elytris postice paulo dilatatis, confertim punctulatis, pone basin oblique profunde impressis; labro, antennarum mandibularumque basi, pedibusque ferrugineis, palpis totis nigris; ungue interno apice haud libero. Long. .16.

One specimen from Colorado, given me by Dr. S. Lewis. Quite different in appearance from the preceding. It is possible that dissection would indicate a relationship between this genus and *Danacea* of the other continent; but the want of sufficient material prevents me from making the investigation.

DASYTES Fabr.

In this genus are to be included the following species, which, although differing in appearance, agree in having the tarsal claws similar in form, acute at tip, and armed with a basal dilatation, or a rounded lobe shorter than the claw itself. The sixth ventral segment is prominent in both sexes. Our species may be arranged as follows:

Thorax with a deeply impressed lateral line.

Basal dilatation two-thirds as long as the claws..... 1. *hudsonicus*.

Basal dilatation one-half as long as the claws..... 2. *breviusculus*.

* By a typographical error in the table of genera (Class. Col. N. Am., 193) the appendage of the claw is described as "narrow, and free almost to the base." The line defining *Allonyx* should not have been indented.

Thorax without lateral lines; basal dilatation of claws
dentiform:

Elytra with denuded black bands..... 3. *seminudus*.

Elytra equably pubescent:

Sides of thorax broadly rounded..... 4. *pusillus*.

Sides of thorax strongly rounded..... 5. *catalinæ*.

1. *D. hudsonicus*, elongatus, ater, pube subtili cinerea parce vestitus, pilis brevibus erectis nigris intermixtis, capite subopaco rugose punctato; thorace subtilius punctato, latitudine brevior, a basi antrorsum angustato, apice truncato, lateribus subbisinuatis, basi late rotundata, angulis posticis rectis, linea arcuata utrinque profunda impressa, ad basin ambiente minus profunda; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, subtiliter punctatis et transversim subrugosis. Long. 4 mm.

One male collected in Hudson Bay Territory by Mr. R. Kennicott, given me by Mr. Ulke. The antennæ are as long as the head and thorax; the second joint is as long as the third; the third is narrower than the fourth, which is triangular and equal to the fifth. The unguis at the base is dilated into an obtuse rounded lobe, which leaves only one-third of the claw free. The sixth ventral segment is prominent, and deeply excavated.

This species would be quite as well placed in Group III of *Pristoscelis*, except that no spines are visible on the outer side of the anterior tibiæ; the general appearance, as well as the sculpture of the thorax, indicate an affinity with the next species, from which it differs by the finer punctuation and pubescence, and by the sides of the thorax being slightly bisinuate, feebly angulated at the middle, and not serrate.

2. *D. breviusculus* Motsch., Bull. Mosc. 1859, ii. 396.

One female, California; given me by Mr. A. Murray. My specimen differs from that described by Col. Motschulsky in having the antennæ and feet of a uniform black color; but as will be seen in the descriptions of other species of this tribe, these characters are not constant, and I therefore consider the specimen before me as belonging to his species. The pubescence is coarser than in the preceding, and the black hairs are not very obvious; the thorax is more sparsely and quite finely punctured at the middle, and more rugosely at the sides, which are broadly rounded and slightly serrate; the elytra are less finely punctured; the unguis is armed with a lobe, which is obliquely truncate at tip, and leaves one-half of the claw free.

Two specimens from Nebraska, given me by Mr. Ulke, differ from the Californian specimen by the sparse punctures of the middle of the thorax being less fine. I am unwilling to regard them as indicating a distinct species.

3. *D. seminudus*, elongatus, niger, pube cinerea vestitus, capite thoraceque, sat dense subtilius punctatis, hoc latitudine sesqui brevior, convexo, lateribus rotundatis subserratis, fimbriatis, basi late rotundata, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris subtilius punctatis, transversim subrugosis, basi anguste, fascia media lata apiceque densius cinereo-pubescentibus; pedibus nigro piceis, unguibus dente lato armatis, dimidio externo liberis. Long. 2.5 mm.

Variat antennarum articulis 2 et 3, tibiisque piceo-testaceis vel piceis.

Two females from Middle California, in the collection of Mr. Ulke, are before me; in one the antennæ and feet are almost black, in the other the second and third joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ are much paler.

4. *D. pusillus* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vi. 170.

San Diego, California; a small coarsely pubescent species, having the thorax nearly twice as wide as its length, moderately rounded and finely serrate on the sides; the elytra are coarsely punctured; the second, third and fourth joints of the antennæ and the legs are ferruginous in one specimen; but in three others the antennæ are entirely black, and the feet, especially the hind thighs, are dark.

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Several badly preserved specimens from Sta. Catalina Island agree in sculpture, but the sides of the thorax are much more rounded, the legs are nearly black, and the elytra are less coarsely punctured. It is a little smaller, being 1.6 mm. long. It may be named *D. catalinæ*.

The dilatation of the claws in both species is broad, and about half as long as the claw.

ESCHATOCREPIS Lec.

In this genus the appendages of the claws are as long as the claws, narrow, rounded at tip, and free quite to the base. In this respect it agrees with the European genus *Haplocnemis*, but differs by the antennæ being scarcely serrate, gradually thickened externally, with the fifth joint, as in several species of *Pristoscelis*, slightly wider than the contiguous joints.

The thorax is not wider than long, feebly rounded on the sides from the base nearly to the tip, where they are slightly sinuate, thus rendering the anterior angles somewhat prominent; the disc is feebly channelled, and marked each side with a deep impressed line extending from the tip to the base.

1. *E. constrictus* Lec., Class. Col. North America, 193. *Dasytes constrictus* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vi. 170.

Variat pedibus obscuris: *Listrus constricticollis* Motsch., Bull. Mosc., 1859, ii. 390.

San Diego, and Fort Tejon, California. The fifth ventral segment of the male is marked with a small rounded impression near the tip.

MELYRIS Fabr.

The only two North American species known to me are of small size, very coarsely punctured, without elevated costæ on the elytra.

1. *M. basalis* Lec., Class. Col. N. America, 93. *Dasytes basalis* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vi. 171.

One specimen, Georgia.

2. *M. cribratus* Lec., loc. cit. *Dasytes cribratus* Lec., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vi. 171.

Middle and Southern States.

I have not identified the following species:

Dasytes parvicollis Mannh., Bull. Mosc., 1843, 248.

Listrus tibialis Motsch., *ibid*, 1859, ii. 391.

Trichochrous californicus Motsch., *ibid*, 1859, ii. 393.

Trichochrous cylindricus Motsch., *ibid*, *ibid*.

Additions to the COLEOPTEROUS FAUNA of the United States. No. 1.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M. D.

It is my intention, from time to time, to publish descriptions of the new species which have been obtained too late for insertion in the "List of the Coleoptera of North America," and the "New Species of North American Coleoptera," in course of publication by the Smithsonian Institution. As the parts of those two works now in print treat of the same families as are contained in Part I. of the "Classification of the Coleoptera of North America," published by the Institution, the papers of this series will be confined within the same limits. Any interesting discoveries in the succeeding families, in which the penultimate joint of the tarsi is connate with the last joint, (Tetramera and Trimera of the Latreillean method,) and in the Rhynchophora, will be deferred, or made known only in faunal memoirs.

The descriptions of individual members of genera and families are in the 1866.]